

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 4	Summer 2	Hindu Faith
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts	
<p>Festival- is a celebration</p> <p>Murtis- images of Hindu gods.</p> <p>Mantra- hindu prayer.</p> <p>Lasksmi- goddess of wealth</p> <p>Diwali- is a hindu festival. (Festival of light)</p> <p>Bhagavad Gita- Hindu sacred texts</p> <p>Pilgrimage- a journey to a sacred or holy place. Hindus go to the River Ganges.</p> <p>Mandir- Hindu place of worship</p> <p>Holika and Prahlad- story of Holika (king's sister) and Prahlad (Prince) are retold on Holi celebration.</p> <p>Aum symbol- is symbol that represent Hinduism. It is chanted and worn for protection.</p> <p>Holi – festival of colour</p> <p>Navratri – festival of good over evil</p>	<p>Worship: Puja is a Hindu prayer that involves images (murtis) and prayers (mantras). Hindu worship is an individual act, where personal offerings to the gods are made. Hindu homes have a shrine where offerings are made and prayers are said. A shrine can be a room, a small altar or simple a pictures or statues of the gods.</p> <p>Diwali festival- Hindu's celebrate virtues of Rama and Sita. Lamps are lit to help Laskshmi, the goddess of wealth find her way into people's homes. This festival of light is a reflection of good over evil.</p>	<p>Aum symbol  The 'Aum' symbol means 'Brahman'. Brahman is the thing Hindus believe gives life to everything. They believe Brahman sees everything and knows everything. Hindus believe Brahman exists in everything that is alive.</p> <p>Holi Holi is known as the festival of colours. Its marks the beginning of spring, usually in March. It celebrated Krishna, and the legend of Holika and Prahlad. Hindus believe that Krishna threw water over milkmaids as a child. This developed into the games of Holi. The night before Holi, a bonfire is lit to represent new beginnings. On the actual day, people of all ages go out on the streets for a carnival of colours. Everyone plays, chases each other with dry powder and coloured water.</p> 	<p>Navaratri  Navratri is a festival celebrating the purity and power of the Goddess Durga. The theme of the festival is good over evil. On this occasion, rituals of puja and fasting are carried out by Hindus. They pray intensely and are only allowed to eat certain things for the 9 days.</p>

Quiz

- 1) What is the correct term for hindu prayer?
a) Gospel b) Puja c) Shema c) Surah
- 2) What do most Hindu's have at home to help them pray?
a) Shrine b) Rosary bead c) Prayer mat c) Torah
- 3) Which Goddess do Hindus believe visit their home on Diwali? a) Rama b) Sita c) Vishnu d) Lakshmi
- 4) What symbol represents Hinduism? a) moon and crescent b) Star of David c) Aum d) Cross
- 5) What does the Aum symbol mean? a) Brahman b) Sita c) Vishnu d) Lakshmi
- 6) What celebration is the festival of colours?
a) Navratri b) Holi c) Diwali d) Ram Navami
- 7) What takes place the night before Holi? a) fireworks b) bonfire c) fasting d) puja
- 8) Which goddess is celebrated on Navratri? a) Durga b) Sita c) Lakshmi d) Radha
- 9) How many days do Hindus fast for during Navartri? a) three b) four c) nine d) two
- 10) What is goddess Lakshmi known for? a) power b) love c) wealth d) happiness

Key people	Useful websites
Rama and Sita Krishna Goddess Lakshmi Goddess Saraswati Goddess Durga Holika and Prahlad	www.leicestermercury.co.uk/live-diwali-day-2016-in-leicester/story-29853142-detail/story.html –Diwali Today www.londonpuja.com -Durga Puja in Britain www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/holydays/navaratri.shtml .- Navratri

<p>Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end-of-key-stage outcomes selected from these):</p>	<p>Ideas and some content for learning Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own to enable pupils to achieve the outcomes.</p>
<p>Teachers will enable pupils to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage, so that they can:</p> <p>Make sense of belief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the terms ‘<i>dharma</i>’, ‘Sanatan Dharma’ and ‘Hinduism’ and say what they mean make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole ‘way of life’ (<i>dharma</i>) <p>Understand the impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home <i>puja</i>) describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. <i>arti</i> and <i>bhajans</i> at the mandir; in festivals such as Diwali) identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India) <p>Make connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note that the word ‘Hinduism’ is a European word for describing a diverse religious tradition that developed in what is now northern India. People within the tradition itself often call Hinduism ‘Sanatan Dharma’, which means ‘Eternal Way’ and describes a complete way of life rather than a set of beliefs. Introduce the word <i>dharma</i>. This describes a Hindu’s whole way of life – there is no separation between their religious, social and moral duties. (Note: this is why the Understanding the impact element comes first in this unit.) Find out about how Hindus show their faith within their families. Show pupils objects you might find in a Hindu’s home, and why, e.g. <i>murtis</i>; family shrine; statues and pictures of deities; <i>puja</i> tray including incense, fruit, bells, flowers, candles; some sacred texts such as the Bhagavad Gita; <i>Aum</i> symbols. Find out what they mean, how they are used, when and why. Explore the kinds of things Hindu families would do during the week, e.g. daily <i>puja</i>, blessing food, <i>arti</i> ceremony, singing hymns, reading holy texts, visit the temple, etc. Talk about which objects and actions are most important, and why. What similarities and differences are there with the family values and home rituals of pupils in the class? Explore what Hindus do to show their tradition within their faith communities. Find out what Hindus do together, and why, e.g. visiting the temple/mandir; performing rituals including prayer, praise such as singing hymns/songs (<i>bhajans</i>); offerings before the <i>murtis</i>; sharing and receiving <i>prashad</i> (an apple or sweet) representing the grace of God; looking at Hindu iconography – make links with learning from Unit L2.7 about how the different images show the different characters and attributes of the deities. Find out how Hindus celebrate Diwali in Britain today. Show images of Diwali being celebrated in the UK (e.g. www.leicestermercury.co.uk/live-diwali-day-2016-in-leicester/story-29853142-detail/story.html) and recall the story of Rama and Sita from Unit L2.7. Identify the characters; connect with ideas of Rama as the god Vishnu in human form (<i>avatar</i>); examine the role of Sita; examine the use of light in Hindu celebrations to represent good overcoming bad and Hindus overcoming temptation in their own lives; and the festival as an invitation to Lakshmi, goddess of prosperity and good fortune. Ask pupils to weigh up what matters most at Diwali. Talk about whether Hindus should be given a day off for Diwali in Britain: a social justice issue? Find out about other Hindu celebrations, e.g. Holi, or Navaratri/Durga Puja in Britain (e.g. www.londonpuja.com. There is a BBC clip on Durga Puja in Kolkata here: www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/holydays/navaratri.shtml). Talk about what good things come from sharing in worship and rituals in family and community. Are there similarities and differences with people in other faith communities pupils have studied already? Are there similarities and differences with people who are not part of a faith community? If possible, invite a Hindu visitor to talk about how they live, including ideas studied above.